A Fortnight Later from California.

Arrival of the El Dorado at New Orleans. .

SAFETY OF LIEUTENANT STRAIN AND PARTY.

GOLD STILL ABUNDANT.

Commercial Depression and Failures.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE GADSDEN TREATY.

ANTICIPATED REJECTION OF THE PROJECT.

Seathing Speeches Against the Administration.

THE DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO CUBAN OUTRAGES. Expected Refusal of our Demands on Spain, and

no Preparations Made to Meet the Crisis.

Debates in the House on Post Office Contracts and the Nebraska Question.

EXTRAORDINARY INTELLIGENCE FROM HAYTI.

French Demands Peremptorily Refused by Faustin.

PROSPECT OF A WAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED

MEMBERS COMING TO NEW YORK. &c.,

The News from California, New Oblians, April 5, 1854.

The steamship El Dorado, from Aspinwall on the 30th

She brings the California mails of the 16th March, 130

passengers, and \$40,000 in gold dust.

The mail steamship George Law was to sail from Aspinwall for New York on the 31st ult., with 500 passengers,

and nearly \$1,000,000 in treasure.

The El Dorado reports the gratifying intelligence that
Lieutenant Strain and his party of explorers are safe,

and had arrived on the Pacific coast.

The steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 16th March, arrived down at Panama after a pas

Sage of eleven days.

The steamship Certes also left San Francisco on 16th of March, for San Juan del Sur.
From California there is but little news of general in-

The country is reported to have been healthy, but the rainy season had been unusually severe.

Provisions continued depressed, and many failures

Mesers. Wells, Fargo & Co. had forwarded from Sacra-

mento, for shipment to the Atlantic States, nine hun-dred pounds of gold dust.

The accounts from Walker's filibuster expedition were

extremely discouraging. They were quartered at San Vincent, and the force was daily dwindling away. Several more had returned to San Francisco. The foregoing was telegraphed from the Balize. The steamers El Dorado and Daniel Webster have since

reached their docks, and we are in possession of our files of California papers, which, however, contain little else of

March had over two millions of dollars in treasure. The steamer Star of the West sailed from San Juan for

New York on the 31st ultimo, with \$900,000 treasure. Col. Fremont had been overtaken in the mountains,

party had died of cold and hunger. The trial of Col. Watkins, of the Walker fillibuster expedition ,had commenced. Ex-Governor Foote, of Miss.,

was one of the counsel.

The San Francisco markets were quite stagnant. Six failures, including two commission merchants, had occurred. Money was stringent, and real estate had large

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Arrived at San Francisco-Ship Arthur, from Boston;
brig Amelia, from New York.

The Important News from Washington THE DEBATES IN THE SENATE ON THE GADSDEN TREATY—EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPEMENTS ANTI-CIPATED—NO DOUBT OF THE ULTIMATE REJECTION

The Senate was in executive session over four hours to-day, nearly all which time was spent in discussing the Gadsden treaty. Governor Brown, of Mississippi,

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, submitted an amendment, to the

by General Gadsden did not afford a feasible route for a railroad to the Pacific then Mexico was to grant the United States a right of way further south.

Although it is known that the treaty is doomed to be defeated beyond all hopes, still no vote has yet been taken showing its real weakness.

There is no doubt that the injunction of secresy will

be removed when the debate is concluded, and with this view nearly every Senator has written out his speech for

investigation prove the administration to have been guilty of the most extraordinary conduct in bringing about the negotiation, employing as its agents persons known to be largely pecuniarily interested in the Sloo and Garay grants. The names of these persons have come up i debate, and the motives of the President and Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis—have been charged to have been improper in the extreme. We do not believe this with regard to the President. His fault is in being surrounded by a dishonest and corrupt set of friends, who have erected a Kitchen Cabinet to get hold of the spoils.

debates are published as the speeches were delivered, it is stated that the denunciatory articles which have appeared in the HERALD against the administration will be considered as the most fulsome praise in compari-son with them.

manner in which Jefferson Davis managed to get General Gadsden appointed Minister without the aid of a single voice from his State—South Carolina. It is probable a motion to lay the treaty on the table

will be carried before the close of the week, perhaps to-

THE OUTRAGES IN CUBA-ANTICIPATED REJECTION The President stated to a gentleman to-day that he exmand made with reference to the Black Warrior would be a positive refusal. This being the case, what are we to think of the supineness in not ordering at once a strong naval force to the West Indies? The Secretary of the Navy has ample power by law to give such bounties for sailors as would secure plenty of men. Nothing has been done; and yet we know the Cabinet believe that England and France will at once despatch a strong squad-ron to reinforce the Spanish fleet at Cuba. It can only be accounted for on the supposition that the President has made up his mind to cave in. The conduct of the

The Cuban correspondence transmitted to the House yesterday dates as far back as 1835. The telegraph made a ridiculous blunder yesterday in speaking of this mat-ter. It should read—that one of the cases is that of the

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. "Maine," (not merine) seamen, imprisoned by the Cuban

refused to print the Gadsden treaty correspondence sub-mitted by the President, was because its grammar was intolerable, and its ignerance, want of morality, and dis-This may appear an overdrawn statement, but in reality

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

REPKAL OF THE MESOURI COMPREMEN, ETC.

Mr. EVERETT, whig) of Mass., presented resolutions of the town of Dedham, Mass., against the repeal of the Misso ari compromise; also a petition from the citizens of Gettysburg. Penn., in favor of securing religious worship

PETITION AGAINST THE HOMESTRAD BILL. Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., presented a memoria

gainst the Homestead bill.

MEMORIAL FOR THE REDEMITION OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.

Mr. HANLIN, (dem.) of Me., presented a memorial from

Mr. Hanin, (dem.) of Me., presented a memorial from Mr. Clark, whe's the owner of a quantity of Continental money, praying its redemption by government.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill granting a pension to the widow of Brigadier General Leavenworth was taken up and passed. The bill extending the limits of the collection district of Milwaukie, Wis., was passed.

The bill for relief of Joseph Smith was passed.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE IMPRISONMENT OF MARTIN ROSETA.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the State Department, covering certain correspondence between the American Consul at Smyrna and the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of Martin Koszta. Laid on the table.

Nothing whatever of any importance, not before made public, appears in this fresh batch of correspondence.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive assistent. The doors.

The Senate went into executive session. The doors were opened at half-past three o'clock, and the body adjourned.

Washington, April 6, 1854. MAILS BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

tee on Post Offices and Post Roads, authorizing a contract and San Francisco—the service to be paid for according to the time employed: for instance, if the time occupied be 24 days, the government to pay \$10,000 per annum; if 23 days, \$20,000; if 22 days, \$30,000, and so on increasing the pay till the time descends to ten days, for which the government is to pay sixteen hundred thousand dol-

Mr. CRURCHWELL, (dem.) of Tenn., who originally introduced the bill, showed the advantages of what is proposed, both commercially and pecuniarily. He said that one of his objects was to place the Post Office Department on a footing with individual enterprise and the express lines. There could be, he said, no favoritism in the method suggested, because it was left open to private competition. Those who have the fastest vessels and most enterprise will be the successful contractors. Should the bill pass it would considerably increase the revenue of the Post Office Department.

Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Va., said the bill is in harmony with the spirit of the age—letting the contracts and paying for services according to the expedition of the mails. It introduced a new principle, worthy of the calm consideration of the House. He said Mr. Vanderbilt was willing to undertake such a contract, and if any man can beat him, to give up the contract. He was at a loss to know what possible objection there could be to such a measure.

measure.

Mr. McMullen, (dem.) of Va., considering the bill of
paramount importance, desired it to be sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for a full

for three weeks. Here the matter rested.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL,

As amended by the Senate, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE DOUMEN'S BRAINING TO OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS IN CURA—THE BLACK WARRICH APPAIR, RTC.

The Syraker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the House, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate any information he may have received with regard to the detention of American rights by Spanish authorities.

The Secretary of State transmits several reams of documents in addition to those heretofore sent if, and promises to transmit more so soon as they can be prepared.

soon as they can be prepared.
wing cases:—
The annulling of the Cuban decree.
Michael D. Haran.
The seamen belonging to the bark Jasper.
The Black Warrior.
The opening of United States mails by the authorities of Cuba.
The Contoy prisoners.

Charles Peter V. Esnard.

Captain larrabee.

Some of the correspondence dates as far back as 1835, and comes up to the present time. It is between the American Secretary of State, the Spanish authorities, and our respective Ministers at Madrid, covering all matters of dispute between the two countries.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and tech in.

took up the general appropriation fill — debate on the ne-braska question—its denunctation by gerrit smith,

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL—DEBATS ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION—ITS DENUSCIATION BY GENERY SMITH,
NTC.
Mr. PRESTON, (whig) of Ky., delivered a speech in favor
of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, but was for striking out Mr.
Clayton's amendment.
The connected argumentation precludes our giving an
abstract of the speech.
Mr. GERRIT SMITH, (abolitionist) of N. Y., then spoke—
He first denounced slavery, regarding it as the hugest lie
on earth. By chattelizing men, it not only denies that
man is man, but that God is God; for in his image God
made man—every variety of man—the black and red as
well as the white man. He was opposed to the NebraskaKansas bill for the following reasons:—First, because it
insults the colored man, and the Maker of all men, in
limiting suffrage to the white man. Secondly, because it
restricts suffrage to citizens of the United States.
Thirdly, it conveys a deceptive idea of non-intervention, when the bill does not recognize the doctrine.
Fourthly, because it looks to the existence of slavery in
these Territories, and provides safeguards in advance of
slavery there. Fifthly, because it allows that slavery
may exist in the States to be formed out of the Territories. These points he argued till the conclusion of his
hour, when the committee rose, and the House adJourned.

From Beltimore.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POPE'S BLOCK OF MARBLE
—THE CUMBERLAND COAL MINES, ETC.
BAITIMORE, April 6, 1854.

The Washington Monument Association offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the parties who destroyed the block of marble presented by the Pope of Rome.

The Cumberland Zelegraph says that mining operations are resumed throughout the entire coal region, the strike being at an end.

being at an end.

Whitehall cotton factory, near this city, was burned down this afternoon. The loss is \$40,000, mostly insured. Wm. E. Hooper was the owner.

Disaster to the Schooner West Wind.

Norrolls, April 6, 1854.

The schooner West Wind, from Charleston, bound to New York, with cotton, has arrived here. On the 30th of March, off Cape Fear, the wind carried away main-boom, split mainmast, foresail, &c.

The Philadelphia Select Council. The Philadelphia Select Council.

Philadelphia Select Council.

There is much excitement here consequent upon the conduct of four members of the Select Council, who by their absence have prevented a meeting every evening this week. The object of the meeting was to consummate the subscription to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, and this course has been taken to defeat the measure by preventing the attendance of a quorum. An indignation meeting is in contemplation by our citizens.

Court of Appeals.
Albany, April 6, 1854.
Case No. 97 was reserved for the 14th. No. 9 was not

Markets.

New ORIEANS, April 5, 1854.

The Baltic's news was received at noon to-day, and our cotion market became quite flat under it, and prices weaker. The receipts at all the Southern ports, as compared with the same date last year, are 583,000 bales. Corn is dull, at 54½c. a 56c. Cotton freights to Liverpool are quoted at 24d.

Our cotton market is dull. The sales to-day only amounted to 250 bales, at Sc. a 2½c.

The out door business to-day was exceedingly brisk. The produce markets are ateady but inactive, and the same observation will apply to stocks and monetary afairs generally.

PLARE-UP SETWEEN THE PRENCH AND THE EMPEROR-DEMAND OF THE FORMER PEREMPTORILY

The captain of the bark Charles E. Lex, arrived here to-day, from Porte au Prince, states that on the 5th March a French frigate (Prig) and a steamer anchored

an audience of the Emperor, which was refused.

A letter was then delivered, threatening that if certain demands were not complied with in forty-eight hours,

the French would resort to the most severe measures.

The Haytien Minister of Was had a conference with the ral resorted to the measures threeffened in the letter, he would not be responsible for the consequences—the de-

The Emperor gave his final answer on the night of the 9th—that rather than submit, the Haytica government would cease to exist.

The declaration had a good effect, for the next morning the French frigate hoisted the Haytien flag and sa-

During the critical period, the Emperor acted with rudence and determination, and visited the forts and

The Pennsylvania Liquor Bill.

HARRESOURG, April 6, 1854.

The bill to restrain the sale of liquors by grocers, passed the Senate finally to-day. Yeas, 19; nays, 12.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law bill came up for discussion. A motion was made that the Senate insist on its sunndments, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed. Mr. Hiester moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Lost. Yeas, 8; nays, 24. A motion to insist upon a Committee of Conference was passed. Yeas, 24; nays, 6.

Concord (N. H.) Meyoralty. Coxon, J. H., April 6, 1854. Gen. Joseph Low, democrat, was re-elected Mayor of this city. The vote stood:—Low, 696; Ephraim Hutchins,

From Boston.
FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS—"THE ANGEL GA-

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS—"THE ANGEL GABRIEL" IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, April 6, 1854.

The annual fast in Massachusetti was observed to-day.

The weather was warm and pleasant, and business was generally suspended in this city. The churches were well filled. The theatres also attracted large numbers, giving two or three performances.

In the afternoon Mr. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel," blew his trumpet on the Common, and commenced preaching. An immense crowd gathered, and some manifestations of a riot induced the police to take Mr. Orr into custody. He was confined in the station house until dark and then set at liberty.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS INTERRUPTED BY THE STRONG LOBBY INFLUENCE—REBUKE TO THE NATIVE AMER-

ALBANY, April 6, 1854.

The outside pressure upon the Legislature was never cious lobby congregated; members of the Senate and the Assembly are annoyed in their seats, at their meals, and in their rooms, with the most consummate impudence and impertinence. Business in both branches is con-stantly being interrupted by the lobby buzzards. Some have canal claims, others are standing pettifoggers for claimants; incorporations to import camels, to construct lobby has already induced a majority to remain two or three days after the hundred days, for its own private

interest. The adjournment will not take place until Friday or Saturday of next week.

Among the reports submitted to the Senate this evening, was one by Mr. Yost, against the petition of the Native Americans, who asked the Legislature to enact a Native Americans, who asked the Legislature to enact a law probibiting Roman Catholics from being employed as teachers in the common schools. The Senator stated that it was improper to make any distinctions as to religious creeds. When the question came up, agreeing to the report, Senator Barr called for the ayes and noos, when it appeared that every Senator agreed to the report, except Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Brooks introduced several bills coming from the New York Reform Common Council, asking the privilege of taxing the citizens six hundred thousand dollars for another Croton reservoir. The several bills now before the Legislature, asking to tax the people of the city, amount to something like one million one hundred thousand.

The New York Police bill, as it was run through the House, was, after a flourish or two, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A motion was made to report complete. Mr. Putnam objected. Mr. Wm. Clark, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Lansing compose that committee, and all parties may rest assured it will not come out of their hands as it passed the House, unless they are convinced that the good of the city demands the election of Chief by the people. No more honorable men are in the Legislature, and it may be well to inform the "deputation of police officers" that they will be promptly shaken off when they undertake to offer their advice.

The Emigration bill, from the House, for ousting Dr. Vache, was referred to the Committee on Poor Laws, consisting of Messrs. Barr, Crosby, and Hopkins. They will not agree; still the bill will pass, as the Commissioners of Emigration are mostly whigs, and they demand the removal of the doctor and the right to appoint their own physician.

the removal of the decent and complysician.

Mr. Dickinson desired early action on the bill presented by him, which provides for allowing the people at the next election to decide upon the prohibitory liquor law. He moved to make it a special order for to-morrow. Mr. Bishop, who has it in his hands, informed the gentleman that he had not yet reported it. Will be report favorably then it? Mr. Munroe made a majority report on the Sackett's

upon it?

Mr. Munroe made a majority report on the Sackett's Harbor and Sarafoga State land swindle. He reported some amendments. Mr. Richards said the amendments were inserted on purpose to defeat the bill, and he obtained consent that it should be taken up to-morrow. The Senate chamber this morning was invested with the same industrious, distinguished gentry, who have been engaged nearly three months in getting the bill through the House. It remains to be seen whether all the public lands belonging to the School Fund, are to be given to a set of speculators. If it took them months, with all the appliances used, to get it through the House, can it be forced through the Senate in as many days?

The Trinity Church property still keeps up a spirit of inquiry. Several days since Senator Hopkins introduced a resolution authorizing the advancement of the suits in court testing the title of the church property. Action upon the resolution has been staved off from day to day until yesterday evening, when it was taken up for consideration. In addition to the instructions proposed by Mr. Hopkins, others matters were introduced by Mr. Yost, making inquiry whether any other corporation of institution hold property in derogation of the right of the people of this State. He thought, that as far as Trinity Church was concerned, the State would be saddled with costs, as it has been on all former occasions. No decision, as the Senate adjourned before taking any question.

Will Governor Seymour sign the bill just ran through

as Trinity Church was concerned, the State would be saddled with costs, as it has been on all former occasions. No decision, as the Sonate adjourned before taking any question.

Will Governor Seymour sign the bill just run through the Legislature, without consideration or discussion, known as the "State paper" bill? We outsiders, independent of all personal considerations in relation to the matter, are, of course, entirely in the dark, and are only left upon our own predictions. It is a political bill, and nothing else. It was introduced about the first week of the seesion, by Senator Myron Holly Clark, and the Albany Evening Journal was in the bill as the designated State paper. As soon as this was known, the whig papers of every stripe throughout the State raised such a furious opposition that Senator Clark has never called for the consideration of his bill. The matter slept quietly until within a few days since, when a similar bill came up in the Senate, containing the signature of the Speaker that it had passed the House. The name of no paper is mentioned in the bill, but the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, are to designate what paper it should be. It provides the pay by the folio, stating the price for all legal notices authorized to be published in the State paper. It was hurried through the Senate without any examination or comparison with the present law, and sent with hot haste into the executive chamber. Now, why is it that most of the whig prints, which were so clamorous against the bill, are now as allent as adders? Is there any truth in the rumor that silence has been purchased with the promises of a pro rate division of the profits? Where stands the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and other whig papers, now that the bill has passed through both houses? If there has been a bargain of this or any other sort, why, of course, it never can be known, as the quota awarded to each from the twenty thousand dollars of grofits will silence all complaints so long as the distribution is hon

notices which the proprietors of that establish tent have frequently offered to do for nothing, and which is not holding and has been for nothing some five or six yea. ** The bill is still in the hands of the Executive.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 6, 1854.

Mr. Brooks, (whig) of N. Y., presented a memorial from the New York Common Council, for a grant of the land under water between piers Nos. 20 and 23; also, relative to a new City Hefl.

the memorials asking for the exclusion of Roman Catholic teachers, and those who do not disavow foreign allegiance. Agreed to.

CLAIMS AGAINST KINGS COUNTY.

Mr. Bishor, (whig) of Monroe, reported against the bill relative to certain claims against Kings county. Laid on the table.

LOAN FOR A NEW RESERVOIR AND NEW CITY HALL IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Bishors introduced a bill authorizing the Common Council of New York to borrow \$500,600 for a reservoir, and \$600,000 for a new City Hall.

The Saratoga and Sacketts Harbor Railroad bill was made the special order for to-day.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Assembly bill relative to the physician of the Marrine Hospital was received and referred.

THE POLICE HILL.

The Chief of the New York Police bill was received from the Assembly and referred.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill appropriating \$6,000 to Genesee College.

Several private claim bills were also passed.

BILER AND LAKE NAVIATION COMPANIES.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of companies to savigate rivers and lakes, amended by striking out canals, came up for a third reading.

Bir. Yost opposed it, and the bill was laid on the table.

SALARY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. CROSDY introduced a bill to fix the salary of the Secretary of State.

THE FURE MILK PROPECT.

The bill to prevent the sale of unwholesome and impure milk was laid aside.

NEW LUMATIC ASYLUM.

The bill appointing commissioners to locate a new State Lunatic Asylum was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE COTTON AND HOT TRADE.

APTERNOON SESSION.

APTERNOON SESSION.

THE COTTON AND HOP TRADE.

Mr. BROOKS reported against the Assembly bill fixing the tare of cotton and hops. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Baptist Society for Ministerial Education.

The Lake and River Transportation Company's bill.
For the construction of locks on the Chemung canal, of emarged size.

VISIT TO NEW YORK DECIDED UPON.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for a recess from 2 o'clock on Friday to 7 o'clock on Monday next.

day next.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Objection was made by Mr. WHITNEY to refer the Brooklyn Consolidation bill to be reported complete.

THE REGISTRY AND MINT AT BROOKLYN.

Mr. HUTCHIS called up the resolution as to a mint in Brooklyn.

Mr. BROOKS moved to substitute New York.

ALBANY, April 6, 1854.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the New York City and Eric Railroad; relative to the Brooklyn Charity Foundation Society.

To incorporate the Young Men's Library Association of Williamsburg.

To authorize the Hallett Cove and Williamsburg Road Company to borrow money.

Relative to highways in Queens, Suffolk and Kings counties.

of New York.

For the better regulation for opening of streets, &c., in New York.

In relation to official canvasses—it requires canvasses to be completed within four days.

Several local bills.

THE PROTOSTION FOR ANOTHER RACE COURSE ON LONG ISLAND.

To establish a race course in Queens county, which was rejected, was reconsidered and laid on the table.

PRITITIONS, RIC.

All the bills ready for a third reading being disposed of, Petitions were presented.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
BILLS REPORTED.
To increase the capital of the Buffalo and New York City Railroad.
Repealing the Jones' Wood Park bill. Referred to be reported complete.
Supplying Brooklyn with water.
Amending the charter of the Crystal Palace Company.
Regulating the speed of locomotives through cities.
A recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Titles of Acts Passed by the Present Legis-

Continued from HERALD of March 16.

57. An act to provide for additional compensation of Justices of Sessions, Eric county.

58. To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to agents of State prisons.

59. For the relief of Harvey Milton and George Bray-60. To extend the time for a compliance of the Northern Railroad Company with the second section of their act of incorporation.

61. Relative to land on Harlem Heights, in the Twelfth ward of the city of New York, formerly belonging to

Susan Barkley.
62. To defray the expenses of printing ballofs extra 63. To enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Albany to aid the Albany Northern Railroad ompany.

64. To incorporate the Saratoga Lake Bridge Company

65. To divide the Sixth Judicial district of the city of

Sew York.

66. To smend the act entitled an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Albany.

67. To permit the Casenovia and Chittenango Turnpike Company to abandon portion of their road, and for other observed the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the city and port of New York.

69. To amend an act entitled an act to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo, and to enlarge its bound-

aries.

70. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in
the towns of Lockport, county of Niagara, and Gallsburg. county of Sullivan.
71. To authorize the city of Utica to borrow money to faish and furnish the City Hall in said city.
72. To authorize sayings banks to deposit surplus

unds in trust companies.
73. To confer new power and duties upon the Courts of yer and Terminer in this State.
74. To provide for the punishment of assaults with angerous weapons.
75. In relation to pleadings in courts of record.
76. To authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office sell certain lands, and to convey certain lands under

In relation to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company 77. In relation to the Brooklyn-City Railroad Company.
78. To confirm the annual election in Baldwinville.
79. To amend the act entitled an act to provide for the
corporation of villages, passed-December 1, 1847, as far
relates to the village of Middletown, county of Ulster.
80. In relation to the natural history of the State.
81. To amend an act entitled an act in relation to free
bools in the city of Troy, and School district No. 2 in
e town of Lansingburg, passed July 1, 1851.
82. To authorize Edward Van Wart to establish and
ntinue a ferry across the Hudson river from Sing Sing
Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.
83. For the relief of the Foughkeepsie and Stormville
ank Road Company.
84. To authorize the city of Troy to raise money by tax
ld to borrow money.

84. To authorize the city of Troy to raise money by tax and to borrow money.

85. For the relief of the Poughkeepsie and Sait Point Plank Read Company.

86. To provide for straightening Onondaga creek and draining certain lands near Syracuse.

87. In relation to plank roads and turnpike roads.

88. To authorize the election of a local officer to discharge the duties of County Judge in Sullivan county.

89. To provide for raising money in the town of Lyons to build a bridge.

90. To incorporate the city of Poughkeepsic.

91. To amend an act entitled an act to provide for the extension of Black Creek or Crevier swamp, in the county of Ulster, passed June 4, 1853.

92. To provide for the appointment of an additional number of notaries and commissioners in the city of New York.

number of notaties and community of the York.

93. In relation to the Williamsburg and Cypress Hill Flank Road Company.

94. To authorize the people of Brookhaven to choose an additional number of justices of the peace and as-

95. To enable the Newark Lime and Cement Manufac-turing Company to purchase, hold and convey real estate in this State. in this State.

96. To amend an act entitled an act to organize and establish a Recorder's Court in Buffalo, and for other purposes, passed April 20, 1839.

97. Creating the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

97. Creating the cince of State Superince to divide the lie Instruction.

98. To amend the act entitled an act to divide the county of Steuben into two jury districts, &c., passed July 19, 1853.

99. Allowing the inhabitants occupying lands on the line of the Callacoon and Cochecton Turnpike Company to be assessed for highway labor upon the said turnpike.

100. Relative to a toll gate on the De Ruyter plank

road.

101. Relative to common schools in city of New York.

102. To amend an act entitled an act for the better support of the poor in Newburg, passed March 23, 1858.

103. To amend and gorrect an act entitled an act to

revise and consolidate the laws in relation to the village of Ithaca, passed June 4, 1853.

104. To authorize the Seventh Regiment of Militia to found and hold a regimental armory.

105. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of West Farms, county of Westchester, and in the town of Watervilet, Albany county.

106. To incorporate the Magara Falls Waterworks Company.

106. To incorporate the Magara Pales Waterworks Comnany.

107. For the relief of Thomas Cana an, The mas Fausse,
Jan. es Brady, and Hugh Kelly.

108. In relation to the Mohawk and Newport Plank
Pead C. mpany.

109. Pe r the protection of gas light companies.

110. To x. peal the highway law in Richmond county.

111. To x. vend an act entitled an act to provide for
taking the acks. order of deeds and other written
instruments by p. 7, 1848.

York, passed April. 7, 1848.

112. For the incorp. oration of private and family cemeteries.

112 For the moor.

113 To authorize the Common Council of Hudson to borrow money to creet a "itled an act to provide for the incorporation of villages — Yount Vernon, in the town of Eastchester, county of Wester, and to make said village a separate road district.

116. To incorporate the Ogdenshour Waterworks Company.

pany.

116. To amend title second, chapter ten, of part three of the Revised Statutes, exhibited "Pro, endings to compet the determination of claims to real p, operty in certain cases."

117. To amend an act entitled an act in relation to the incorporation of the village of Le Roy pa, sed May 5, 1814.

117. To amend annot entitled amont in re lation to the incorporation of the village of Le Roy pas sed May 5, 18t4.

118. To reduce the criminal expenses of the town of Watervliet, Albany county.

119. To constitute that part of the town of Johns 'owe, Fulton county, within the corporation limits of the village of Gloveraville, a separate road district.

120. To amend the act passed in 1848, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of bridge companies.

121. To authorize the city of Excollyn to borrow money to erect an armory in that city.

122. To reduce the expense of opening, widening, extending, or otherwise improving the avenues, streets, public parks, places, and other grounds in the city of New York. [This is the celebrated Dillon law.]

123. To promote medical science. [This law provides surgeons with subjects from almshouses for dissection.]

124. To change the name of the First Congregational Society of Batavia.

125. To amend the act entitled an act to consolidate and amend the charter of the village of Herkimer, passed April 20, 1832.

126. To confirm certain acts of the Common Council of the city of Oswego, in relation to the building of a pier in the west harbor of said city.

127. To amend the act entitled an act to provide for the ircorporation of villages, passed December 7, 1847, so far as relates to the village of Illion, in the county of Herkimer.

128. To amend an act entitled an act to increase the number of wards and ward officers in the city of Troy, passed April 17, 1851.

129. To make the village of Hamilton a single road district.

trict.
150. An act in relation to libel.
151. To declare the village of Ovid, Genesee county, a separate road district.
132. To enable the Myrtle avenue and Jamaica Plank Road Company to borrow money and locate toll gates.
133. To authorize Syracuse to fund its debt.
134. Concerning appeals.

134. Concerning appeals.
135. To remove certain coarse salt works in Syracuse.
136. To settle the boundary line between the lands of Neiam Sackett and the lands of the Seneca Indians.
137. For the withdrawal of the circulating bills of incorporated banks where charters have expired or may become the expired or may be considered. corporated banks where charters have expired or hereafter expire.

138. In relation to the Police Justices of the city of

Albany.

139. Relative to the construction of railroads in cities.

[To be continue 1.]

Rhode Island Election.

The State, says the Providence Journal, has passed into the hands of the whigs. Wm. W. Hoppin is elected Governor by over two thousand majority. There is no choice of the other officers. The whigs have carried both branches of the General Assembly by decisive majorities, securing the election of all the whig candidates not elected by the people.

YOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

not elected by the people.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties. Hopkins. (W*) Dimend. (D.)

Providence 4,862 4,093

Newport 1,363 642

Kent 833 664

Washington 1,325 561

Bristol 638 332

Hoppin's majority over all opponents.....

Rumor of the Capture of Fert Belknap,
Texas, and Massacre of the Garrison.
The Bondam (Texas) Advertiser of the 9th ult., published in Fanning county, contains the following:
We stop the press to give the following intelligence, which was brought last night by Geo. N. Butt. Eq., of Preston. Mr. Butt had received a letter from the Chaplain at Fort Belknap, (transmitted by a confidential servant of Mr. B.) stating that the whole force of the garrison, except sixteen men, were off in pursuit of the vant of Mr. B.) stating that the whole force of the gar-rison, except sixteen men, were off in pursuit of the murderers of Col. Stem: and that 400 Indian warriors were about the Fort, challenging the commandant, Ma-jor Merrill, to a fight. They had despatched a party with 1,000 government cattle, of which they had taken pos-

bourly expected.

Fort Belianap is a collection of buildings on an open plain, and sixteen men can do very little for its defence. Unless the expected succor reached them soon after the despatch of the Chaplain's letter, Maj. M. and his little command are already massacred.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Mayo, John Rudd commanding, and the U. S. sloop of war Dale, were at Porto Grande February 25, officers and crew all well. The Constitution was to leave in a few days for Santa Cruz, Palmas, and Madeira. The Dale was to sail on the 24th February on a cruise along the coast.

Erevet Maj N. S. Waldron and Charles Wood, U. S. M. C., were at Porlo Grande February 25th, in good health.

M.C., were at Porio Grande February 25th, in good health.

Nebraska Mering in Circinnat.—A meeting was to have been held last evening in Circinnati, of those who were friendly to the bill now before Congress for the organization of the Territories of Kanzas and Nebraska. The call, which we give below, is signed by about three hundred of the most responsible men of the city:—

We, the undersigned, democratic citizens of Hamilton county, considering as we do the existence of negro slavery to be an evil, entailed upon this country by British avarice, and deeming it our duty to resist the extension of that evil by all constitutional means, do, at the same time, hold the usurpation by Congress of unconstitutional power, for that or any other purpose, to be a greater evil than negro slavery itself—pernicious alike to the freedom of the people higher than the treacherous decirins of abolitionism—all those who seem to sacrifice upon the altar of blind fanaticism the sacred charter of our liberty, by resisting the exercise by Congress of any power not to them expressly granted by the constitution—all those who regard the right of self government as the foundation of, our republican fastitutions, and who will not refuse to the hardy ploneer in the United States Territories the enjoyment of the same rights which constitute both their boast and their welfare—the sacred right of self government—all those who are in favor of the constitution—in short, all those who are in favor of the principle of self government to all those wing into said bill Mr. Douglas original proposition of extending the right of self government to all those emigrants who take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the Constitution—in short, all those emigrants who take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the Criticies of Nebraska and Kansas, now before Congress, and of restoring into said bill Mr. Douglas original proposition of extending the right of self government to all those emigrants who take the oath of allegiance to the const

tions.

The Hon. George E. Pugh, United States Senator elect and other distinguished democrats, will address the meeting.

Pa.

John Coiton, for the murder of John Smith, will be executed to-day in Yazoo county, Miss.

A slave called Sam will be hung to day in Franklin, La., for committing an assault with a dangerous weapon upon his overseer, Vallere Robiehand.

John Beller was to have been hung to-day in Buffalo, but a late decision of the Court of Appeals has granted him a new triul.

like a voice from the grave, enforcing anew the cinef object of his life, "the union of the States, now and for ever."

Mashington:

Inasmuch as Mr. Clay's name has been frequently mentioned and his opinions aliaded to in the recent debates on the Nebraska bill, I feel it to be due to his memory as well as to the truth of history to give to the public the following resolutions, which were written by him and enclosed to me at lexington. Kentucky, in a letter dated "Washington, 22d December, 1849."

The words "within the Territories recently acquired from Mexico," in the second resolution, were interlined by him. With this exception there is no change from the original draught in the slightest particular.

His object was to have them, or some similar ones, presented to the people of Kentucky, without distinction of party, at public meetings to be called for the purpose.

Very truly, your most obedient servant,

LESLIE COMES.

1. Resolved, That this meeting is firmly attached to the union of these States, and that they go for it one and indivisible, now and for ever.

2. Resolved, That whilst this meeting would be most happy that the controverted question of alavery within the TerrAories recently acquired from Mexico should be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parts of the Union, no settlement of it, whatever it may be, will create any just occasion for dissolving the Union.

3. Resolved, That this meeting is in the dissolution of our glorious Unions, no remedy for any alleged evils, real or imaginary, but a great aggravation of these and all, and contemplate that deplorable event as the parsent of other calamities far transcending in magnitude and fatal consequences any of which complaint is now made.

4. Resolved, That, fas far as depends upon us, we will stand by, support, and uphold the Union against all attacks from without or within, and against all ultraism, whether at the North or the South.

At and by, support, and uphold the Union against all altraism, whether at the North or the South.

Who Wrote the Hulsemann Letter?

[Correspondence of the Post.]

Bossos, April 4, 1854.

A few of the solid men of our city were thrown into a terrible state of excitement during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, by an unexpected claim set up by him to the honor and giory of the Hulsemann letter. This seemed, indeed, to have been the principal purpose of his visit, for soon after he arrived he addressed a letter to Fletcher Webster, in which he stated, what he said Mr. Webster was probably aware of, that he was the author of the Hulsemann letter, and that the original draft, in his hemdwriting, would be found among the papers of his father, who, in consequence of his labering under one of his periodical colds at the time, had requested him (Mr. Everett) to prepare the answer to Mr. Hulsemann. Mr. Everett went on to say that he had not kept all his letters to Mr. Webster, and he regretted that this draft was among the missing ones; and as he was anxious to retain the evidence of his being the author, he requested Mr. Webster to send it to him. Mr. Webster did not hesitate, I believe, to do so; at least Mr. Everett recolved it on the following day. In the course of a few days, and before Mr. Everett's return, he sent Mr. Webster a printed copy of his draft on one side of a large sheet, faced on the other with a draft as amonded by Mr. Webster, so as to show precisely what portion of the document belonged to each respectively, and with it a letter stating that he intended to have a thousand copies struck off for circulation among his friends, in order that there might be no difficulty at any future day in establishing his claim to its authorship. I have not seen a copy of his, but if I can get one I will send it to you. This claim of Mr. Everett has created a terrible commotion among the other with a draft send upon the public, he has no business to one I will send it to you. This claim of Mr. Everett has created a

Webster made to Mr. Everett's letter covering the printed sheets I will send it to you.

Escape of Another American Citizen from Foreign Tyranny.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN HABEN AT SYRACUSE—HISTORY OF HIS SUFFERING IN AND ESCAPE FROM PRUSSIA.

(From the Syracuse Republican, April 5.)

Our readers will remember that some weeks since public meetings were held in this city by the military companies, and resolutions adopted, calling the attention of the United States government to the leilgal arrest and imprisonment in Frussia of John Haben, a resident of this city, a naturalized citizen and voter, and a member of one of the military companies here. Governom Marcy subsequently replied through Mr. Jones, our member of Congress, that he had called the attention of the American Minister at Berlin to the case, but no official answer has yet been received.

This morning we had the pleasure of seeing John Haben in our office, he having arrived at New York on board the ship Isabelle, from Havre, on Monday evening last, and reached his friends in this city last night. He gives us the following particulars of his arrest and treatment by the Prussian authorities—

Mr. Haben is a native of Prussia, now thirty-one years of age, and came to this country over twelve years ago and became a citizen. Having business in his native town he procured a passport from the Department of State and certificate of naturalization, and sailed on board the packet ship Paniel Webster from New York for Liverpool on the 4th day of October last. After a passage of thirty-six days he reached Liverpool, where he remained three days, thence went by way of Havre to Paris, and thence to Urixwiller, Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, about two hundred and forty miles from Paris, where he arrived the latter part of November, and was reported as an American citizen. Two days after his arrival the burgomaster of Alsweller, who resides in the village of San Wendalian that district Ind six miles from Urixwiller, notified him to appear before him, with a promise t

Urixwiller, notified him to appear before him, with a promise to acknowledge and sign his reported American documents and thus let him remain or pass as an American citizen.

Accordingly, within ten days he went to the burgomeister and handed over his passports, who retained them, and caused him to be arrested by the armed police for conturnacy, in not reporting himself sooner, and also as a deserter from the Frussian army, in having left the country without permission, although he was under twenty years of age when he left, that being the age when the young men are liable to be called into active service in the army.

After an imprisonment of twelve days he was transported to Saarbridgen, six miles, and imprisoned ten days, and thence eighteen miles further to Saarlouse, a Prussian fortress on the river Saar, and imprisoned seven days. He was then searched, most of his clothes and valuables taken from him, and compelled, by threats of longer imprisonment and flogging, to put on the Prussian uniform and swear allegiance to the government, although he protested his rights as an American citizen. Here he remained four weeks under guard, but not received as a soldier in the ranks, although occasionally drilled.

An opportunity presenting for escape one morning, he deserted at six A. M., by crossing the moat, or canal, before daylight; and by traveling a circuitous route for nine hours, he reached the village of Forbach, within the French boundaries, six or seven miles from Saarlouse, where he was safe from pursuit. To an entire stranger, Mons. Fissier, a prominent citizen of Forbach, he happened first to make known his situation and his rights, and Mons. F. at once became security for him in the police office for having entered France without a passport. Many other French citizens of Forbach, be happened first to make known his situation and his rights, and Mons. F. at once became security for him in the police office for having entered France without a passport. Many other French citizens of Forbach befriended hi

Police Intelligence.

A Cherge of Stading a Pocketbook containing Thirtytwo Dollars.—Officer Nelle, of the Twenty-second ward,
yesterday arrested Henry Roth, a clerk in a grocery
store, on a charge of stealing a pocketbook, containing
thirty-two dellars, the property of Philip Sherer, residing
at 440 West Thirty-ninth street. It appears by the eridence of the complainant that he went into the store,
called for a glass of liquor and a segar, and in payment
therefor he handed the clerk one dollar, and left his
pocketbook on the counter, and left the store. Soon after
he missed his money, and returning to the store and
making inquiry, the clerk declared he had not seen the
book nor the money. Justice Clarke, before whom the
accused was taken, required him to give ball in the sum
of \$300 to answer the charge. The bail was given, and
Roth was liberated from custody.

Robbery on A Steamboot.—Chas. Rose, a colored
waiter on board the steamboat Empire State, was yesterday arrested by officers Rue and Campbell, of the lower
police court, charged with having on Wednesday night
stolen a pocketbook containing \$600 from the stateroom
of Michael Doyle, of No. 1 Broadway, who was a passenger on the boat from Newport, R. I. The money was recovered from various exchange offices in the city, where
it had been taken by the accused for the purpose of converting it into coin. He was taken before Justice Osorn and committed to prison for trial.